STIC Search Report

Biotech-Chem Library

STIC Database Tracking Number: 195296

TO: Marcela Cordero Garcia Location: 3a30 / 3c18 Wednesday, July 19, 2006 Art Unit: 1654 Phone: 571-272-2939 Serial Number: 10 / 804954	From: Jan Delaval Location: Biotech-Chem Library Remsen 1a51 Phone: 571-272-2504 jan.delaval@uspto.gov

Search Notes

STIC-Biotech/ChemLib 195296 MG

From: MARCELA CORDERO GARCIA [marcela.corderogarcia@uspto.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, July 11, 2006 6:56 PM
To: STIC-Biotech/ChemLib
Subject: Database Search Request, Serial Number: 10627314

10/804954

Requester:
MARCELA CORDERO GARCIA (P/1654)
Art Unit:
GROUP ART UNIT 1654
Employee Number:
80381
Office Location:
REM 03A30
Phone Number:
(571)272-2939
Mailbox Number:
~~1654~~
3C18
Case serial number:
10627314
Class / Subclass(es):

Earliest Priority Filing Date:
03/20/2003
Format preferred for results:

Search Topic Information:
Please search a method for controlling chronic inflammation using the dipeptide YG (L-tyrosyl-glycine) and derivatives thereof (e.g., amidated, methylated,amidified, esterified and YG dimers or (YG)2Zn). Please note it only includes the 2 aminoacids YG, no other amino acid.

If only applicant's own work found please extend the search to the method above wherein the inflammation is controlled using:
a tripeptide YGG and derivatives thereof (e.g., amidated, methylated,amidified, esterified, etc)
or "PURIFIED LEUKOCYTE DIALYSATE SUBFRACTION"

****
Searcher:
Searcher Phone: 22804
Date Searcher Picked up: 7/19/06
Date completed: 7/19/06
Searcher Prep Time: 20
Online Time: 40

****
Type of Search
NA#_____ AA#:_____
S/L:_____ Oligomer:_____
Encode/Transl:_____
Structure #:✓ Text:_____
Inventor:_____ Litigation:_____

****
Vendors and cost where applicable
STN:✓
DIALOG:_____
QUESTEL/ORBIT:_____
LEXIS/NEXIS:_____
SEQUENCE SYSTEM:_____
WWW/Internet:_____
Other (Specify):_____

Inventor search:
Marise S. Gottlieb, Chestnut Hill, MA;

Special Instructions and Other Comments:

****
Searcher:_____
Searcher Phone:_____
Date Searcher Picked up:_____
Date completed:_____
Searcher Prep Time:_____
Online Time:_____

****
Type of Search
NA#_____ AA#:_____
S/L:_____ Oligomer:_____
Encode/Transl:_____
Structure #:_____Text:____
Inventor:_____ Litigation:___

****
Vendors and cost where applicable
STN:_____
DIALOG:_____
QUESTEL/ORBIT:_____
LEXIS/NEXIS:_____
SEQUENCE SYSTEM:_____
WWW/Internet:_____
Other (Specify):_____

=> fil reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:28:25 ON 19 JUL 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 18 JUL 2006 HIGHEST RN 894196-03-3
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 18 JUL 2006 HIGHEST RN 894196-03-3

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 6, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

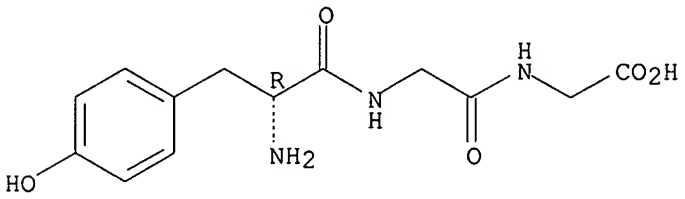
REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

=> d ide can tot l15

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 5 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 86030-53-7 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN **Glycine, D-tyrosylglycyl- (9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN **Glycine, N-(N-D-tyrosylglycyl)-**
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF **C13 H17 N3 O5**
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

4 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 134:2319

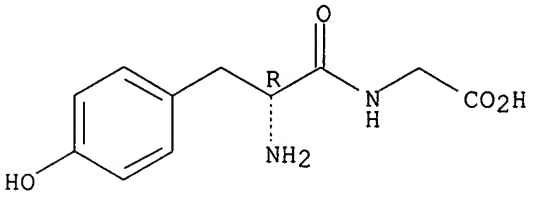
REFERENCE 2: 109:124771

REFERENCE 3: 109:1066

REFERENCE 4: 99:2235

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 5 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 76172-87-7 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN **Glycine, D-tyrosyl- (9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN **Glycine, N-D-tyrosyl-**
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF **C11 H14 N2 O4**
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

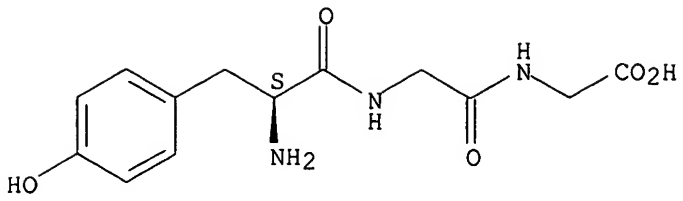
REFERENCE 1: 137:257953

REFERENCE 2: 98:103307

REFERENCE 3: 94:26695

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 5 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN **21778-69-8** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN **Glycine, L-tyrosylglycyl- (9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN **Glycine, N-(N-L-tyrosylglycyl)- (6CI, 8CI)**
OTHER NAMES:
CN 19: PN: EP1498113 PAGE: 14 claimed protein
CN Enkephalin(1-3)
CN Human β-endorphin(1-3)
CN **L-Tyrosylglycylglycine**
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF **C13 H17 N3 O5**
CI COM
LC STN Files: ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CSCHEM, IPA, MEDLINE, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

305 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
15 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
305 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 144:483939

REFERENCE 2: 144:404619

REFERENCE 3: 144:228683

REFERENCE 4: 144:166274

REFERENCE 5: 144:102768

REFERENCE 6: 144:17191

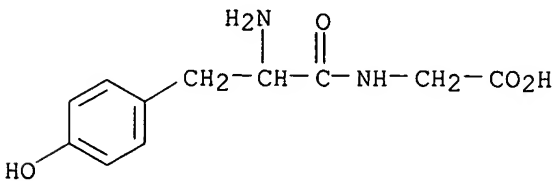
REFERENCE 7: 144:628

REFERENCE 8: 143:91157

REFERENCE 9: 143:71002

REFERENCE 10: 142:443713

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 5 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 6491-58-3 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN **Glycine, N-tyrosyl- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
FS 3D CONCORD
MF **C11 H14 N2 O4**
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

12 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

12 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
9 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 65:21106

REFERENCE 2: 60:922

REFERENCE 3: 60:921

REFERENCE 4: 59:63499

REFERENCE 5: 58:47746

REFERENCE 6: 54:108933

REFERENCE 7: 51:62725

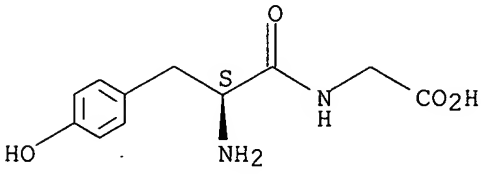
REFERENCE 8: 50:74294

REFERENCE 9: 50:36538

REFERENCE 10: 47:3779

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 5 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN **673-08-5** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN **Glycine, L-tyrosyl- (9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN **Glycine, N-L-tyrosyl- (7CI, 8CI)**
OTHER NAMES:
CN **L-Tyrosylglycine**
CN NSC 89184
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF **C11 H14 N2 O4**
CI COM
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CSCHEM, EMBASE, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

328 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
19 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
329 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 144:433090

REFERENCE 2: 144:404619

REFERENCE 3: 144:350960

REFERENCE 4: 144:192477

REFERENCE 5: 144:166274

REFERENCE 6: 144:102768

REFERENCE 7: 144:80580

REFERENCE 8: 144:18648

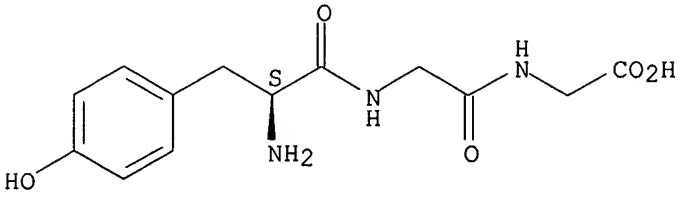
REFERENCE 9: 142:397444

REFERENCE 10: 142:311885

=> d ide can tot l16

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 889890-41-9 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 28 Jun 2006
CN Glycine, L-tyrosylglycyl-, conjugate monoacid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C13 H17 N3 O5 . H
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
CRN (21778-69-8)

Absolute stereochemistry.



● H^+

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

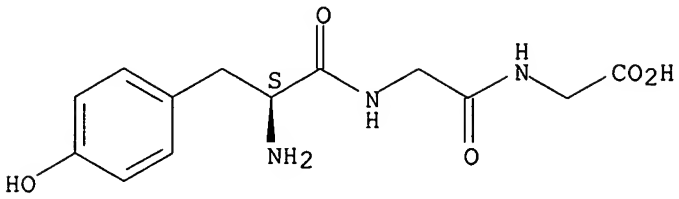
REFERENCE 1: 145:46261

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 663624-68-8 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Mar 2004
CN Glycine, L-tyrosylglycyl-, mono(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C13 H17 N3 O5 . C2 H F3 O2
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT

CM 1

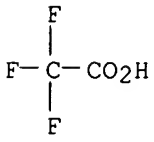
CRN 21778-69-8
CMF C13 H17 N3 O5

Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

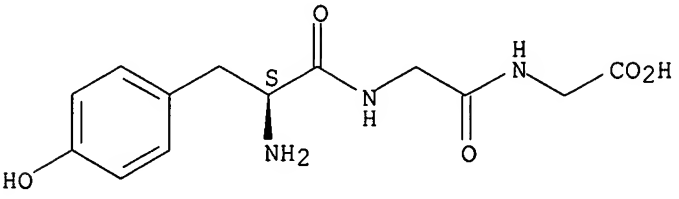
REFERENCE 1: 140:199727

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 327177-20-8 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 15 Mar 2001
CN Glycine, L-tyrosylglycyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF (C13 H17 N3 O5)x
CI PMS
PCT Polyamide, Polyamide formed
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

CM 1

CRN 21778-69-8
CMF C13 H17 N3 O5

Absolute stereochemistry.

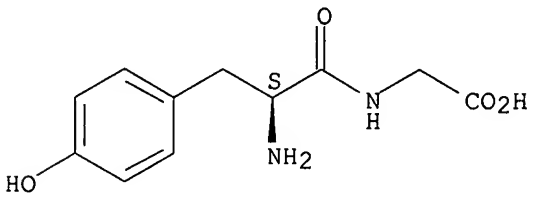


1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 134:189663

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 120226-09-7 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 21 Apr 1989
CN Glycine, N-L-tyrosyl-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C11 H14 N2 O4 . Cl H
SR CA
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
CRN (673-08-5)

Absolute stereochemistry.



● HCl

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

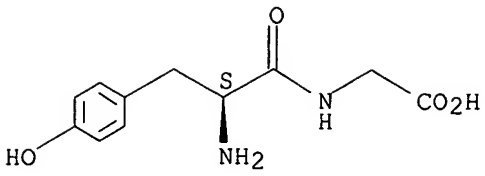
REFERENCE 1: 110:193370

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 80971-77-3 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Glycine, L-tyrosyl-, mono(trifluoroacetate) (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Acetic acid, trifluoro-, compd. with N-L-tyrosylglycine (1:1)
CN Glycine, N-L-tyrosyl-, mono(trifluoroacetate) (salt)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C11 H14 N2 O4 . C2 H F3 O2
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT

CM 1

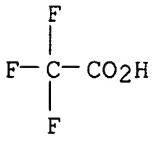
CRN 673-08-5
CMF C11 H14 N2 O4

Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2



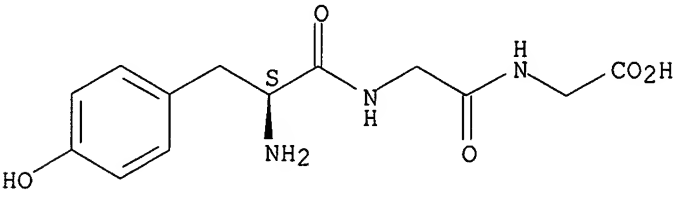
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 140:199727

REFERENCE 2: 96:104751

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 71460-09-8 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Glycine, N-(N-L-tyrosylglycyl)-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C13 H17 N3 O5 . Cl H
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
CRN (21778-69-8)

Absolute stereochemistry.



● HCl

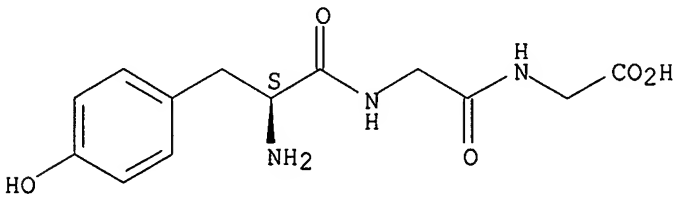
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 91:141225

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

RN 66723-82-8 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Glycine, L-tyrosylglycyl-, monohydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Glycine, N-(N-L-tyrosylglycyl)-, monohydrate
OTHER NAMES:
CN L-Tyrosylglycylglycine monohydrate
CN Tyrosylglycylglycine monohydrate
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 212198-30-6
MF C13 H17 N3 O5 . H2 O
LC STN Files: BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CSCHEM
CRN (21778-69-8)

Absolute stereochemistry.



● H_2O

4 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:191059

REFERENCE 2: 133:259604

REFERENCE 3: 91:170178

REFERENCE 4: 89:38284

=> fil hcaplus
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:28:59 ON 19 JUL 2006
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PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 19 Jul 2006 VOL 145 ISS 4
FILE LAST UPDATED: 18 Jul 2006 (20060718/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d all hitstr tot 136

L36 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:780344 HCAPLUS
DN 141:271560
ED Entered STN: 24 Sep 2004
TI Method for treating conditions associated with the metabolic syndrome (Syndrome X) by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction
IN Gottlieb, Marise S.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K0038-05
INCL 514018000; 514019000
CC 1-7 (Pharmacology)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004186059	A1	20040923	US 2004-804954	20040319 <--
	CN 1644214	A	20050727	CN 2004-10056162	20040817 <--
PRAI	US 2003-455881P	P	20030320 <--		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 2004186059	ICM	A61K0038-05
	INCL	514018000; 514019000
	IPCI	A61K0038-05 [ICM,7]
	IPCR	A61K0035-16 [I,A]; A61K0035-16 [I,C*]; A61K0038-05 [I,A]; A61K0038-05 [I,C*]; A61K0038-06 [I,A]; A61K0038-06 [I,C*]
	NCL	514/018.000
CN 1644214	IPCI	A61K0038-05 [ICM,7]; A61P0035-00 [ICS,7]; A61P0037-02 [ICS,7]; A61P0037-00 [ICS,7,C*]; A61P0031-06 [ICS,7]; A61P0033-06 [ICS,7]; A61P0033-00 [ICS,7,C*]; A61P0031-18 [ICS,7]; A61P0031-12 [ICS,7]; A61P0031-00 [ICS,7,C*]; A61P0003-00 [ICS,7]; A61K0038-06 [ICS,7]
	IPCR	A61K0038-05 [I,A]; A61K0038-05 [I,C*]; A61K0038-06 [I,A]; A61K0038-06 [I,C*]; A61P0003-00 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*]; A61P0031-00 [I,C*]; A61P0031-06 [I,A]; A61P0031-12 [I,A]; A61P0031-18 [I,A]; A61P0033-00 [I,C*]; A61P0033-06 [I,A]; A61P0035-00 [I,A]; A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0037-00 [I,C*]; A61P0037-02 [I,A]

AB The present invention is directed to a method for treating individuals having **inflammation** or preventing **inflammation** in individuals at risk for **inflammation**, more specifically individuals with chronic **inflammation** as evidenced by elevated C-reactive protein, serum fibrinogen, elevated platelet count and platelet activity, elevated blood glucose, any component or combination of components of the metabolic syndrome by using the selected immunoregulators. The present invention also includes a method for

preventing the development of **inflammation** in individuals at risk for **inflammation** by using the selected immunoregulators, and for deferring progression of the **inflammatory** state to the more specific outcomes of the Metabolic Syndrome including diabetes mellitus, coronary heart disease, and cancer. Patients with HIV infection treated with YG and YGG had decreased serum glucose and reduced blood platelets compared to those patients receiving placebo.

ST **tyrosylglycine** treatment chronic **inflammation** Syndrome X; YGG treatment chronic **inflammation** Syndrome X; leukocyte dialyzate subfraction **antiinflammatory** metabolic syndrome

IT Proteins
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(acute-phase, elevated, as sign of chronic **inflammation**; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Hypercholesterolemia
Hypertension
Hypertriglyceridemia
Obesity
(as component of metabolic syndrome; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Dyslipidemia
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(as component of metabolic syndrome; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Atherosclerosis
(atherogenic dyslipidemia, as symptom of metabolic syndrome; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Dyslipidemia
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(atherogenic, as symptom of metabolic syndrome; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Fuels
(aviation fuel, prevention of chronic **inflammation** due to exposure to; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT **Inflammation**
(chronic, treatment of; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Hyperglycemia
(control of; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Artery, disease
(coronary, deferring progression of **inflammation** to; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Diabetes mellitus
Neoplasm
(deferring progression of **inflammation** to; treating and

preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Leukocyte
(dialyzate subfraction of; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Platelet (blood)
(elevated, as sign of chronic **inflammation**; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT C-reactive protein
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(elevated, as sign of chronic **inflammation**; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Particles
(environmental, prevention of chronic **inflammation** due to exposure to; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Toxins
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(environmental, prevention of chronic **inflammation** due to exposure to; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Human immunodeficiency virus
(infection, treatment of metabolic syndrome symptoms due to chronic; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Metabolic disorders
(**inflammation**-related, treatment of; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Metabolic disorders
(metabolic syndrome X; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Antigens
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(metabolic syndrome in relation to chronic stimulation with; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Abdomen, disease
(obesity, as symptom of metabolic syndrome; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Solvents
(organic, prevention of chronic **inflammation** due to exposure to; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Fuels
Pathogen
(prevention of chronic **inflammation** due to exposure to; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by

administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT Fibrinogens
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(serum, as sign of chronic **inflammation**; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT **Anti-inflammatory agents**
Antidiabetic agents
Human
Prophylaxis
(treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT AIDS (disease)
(treatment of metabolic syndrome symptoms due to chronic infection; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT 50-99-7, D-Glucose, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(elevated blood, or impaired tolerance for, as sign of chronic **inflammation**; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(resistance, as component of metabolic syndrome; treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT **673-08-5**, L-**Tyrosylglycine 673-08-5D**, L-**Tyrosylglycine**, compds. **21778-69-8**, L-**Tyrosylglycylglycine 21778-69-8D**, L-**Tyrosylglycylglycine**, compds.
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

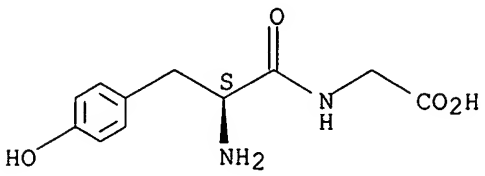
IT 58569-55-4, 1-5-Adrenorphin (human) 58822-25-6, 1-5-β-Neoendorphin (human)
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed sequence; method for treating conditions associated with the metabolic syndrome (Syndrome X) by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

IT **673-08-5**, L-**Tyrosylglycine 673-08-5D**, L-**Tyrosylglycine**, compds. **21778-69-8**, L-**Tyrosylglycylglycine 21778-69-8D**, L-**Tyrosylglycylglycine**, compds.
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treating and preventing conditions associated with Syndrome X by administering YG-product, YGG-product or purified leukocyte dialyzate subfraction)

RN 673-08-5 HCAPLUS

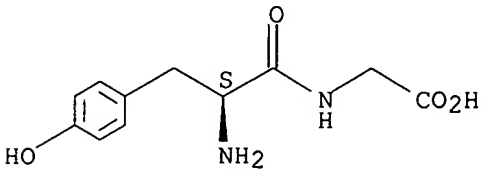
CN Glycine, L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 673-08-5 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 21778-69-8 HCAPLUS
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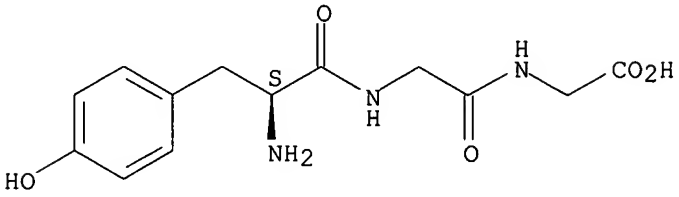
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 21778-69-8 HCAPLUS
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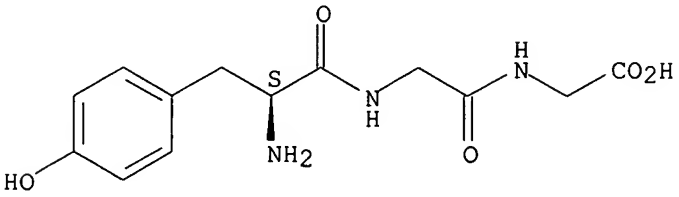
Absolute stereochemistry.



L36 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2002:676157 HCAPLUS
DN 137:226599
ED Entered STN: 08 Sep 2002
TI Small peptides capable of modulating the bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members

IN Skubitz, Keith M.; Skubitz, Amy P. N.
PA USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 96 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C12N
CC 1-7 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 6, 13, 15
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002068601	A2	20020906	WO 2002-US5720	20020227 <--
	WO 2002068601	C2	20040408		
	WO 2002068601	A3	20040819		
	W: JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	EP 1472276	A2	20041103	EP 2002-725008	20020227 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
	US 2004214184	A1	20041028	US 2004-469273	20040524 <--
PRAI	US 2001-272113P	P	20010228 <--		
	WO 2002-US5720	W	20020227 <--		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2002068601	ICM	C12N
	IPCI	C12N [ICM,7]
	IPCR	A61K0038-00 [N,A]; A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; C07K0005-00 [I,C*]; C07K0005-06 [I,A]; C07K0005-08 [I,A]; C07K0005-10 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*]; C07K0014-705 [I,A]
	ECLA	C07K005/06; C07K005/08; C07K005/10; C07K014/705B
EP 1472276	IPCI	C07K0004-00 [ICM,7]; A61K0039-00 [ICS,7]; A61K0039-385 [ICS,7]
	IPCR	A61K0038-00 [N,A]; A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; C07K0005-00 [I,C*]; C07K0005-06 [I,A]; C07K0005-08 [I,A]; C07K0005-10 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*]; C07K0014-705 [I,A]
US 2004214184	IPCI	C12Q0001-68 [ICM,7]; C07H0021-04 [ICS,7]; C07H0021-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C07K0014-74 [ICS,7]; C07K0014-435 [ICS,7,C*]
	IPCR	A61K0038-00 [N,A]; A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; C07K0005-00 [I,C*]; C07K0005-06 [I,A]; C07K0005-08 [I,A]; C07K0005-10 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*]; C07K0014-705 [I,A]
	NCL	435/006.000
	ECLA	C07K005/06; C07K005/08; C07K005/10; C07K014/705B

AB The present invention relates to peptides capable of modulating the function (e.g., signaling or adhesive activities) of CD66 (CEACAM) family members and/or their ligands. Specifically, a series of peptides derived from functional domains of CD66 antigens are used to modulate CD66-mediated cell adhesion or signal transduction.

ST CD66 antigen adhesion signal transduction modulating peptide; immunomodulator diagnosis cherapy CD66 peptide

IT Drug delivery systems
(CD66-binding peptides as ligands for; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)

IT Immunomodulators
(CD66-binding peptides as; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)
IT Angiogenesis
(CD66-binding peptides for modulation of; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)
IT Adhesion, biological
Signal transduction, biological
(CD66-mediated, modulation of; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)
IT **Anti-inflammatory agents**
Antibacterial agents
Antitumor agents
(CD66-modulating peptides for use with; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)
IT CD antigens
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CD66; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)
IT Dendritic cell
(activation of, modulation of; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)
IT B cell (lymphocyte)
Neutrophil
T cell (lymphocyte)
(activation, modulation of; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)
IT Infection
(bacterial, CD66-binding peptides blocking cell binding for treatment of; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)
IT Cell differentiation
Cell proliferation
(epithelial, modulation of; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)
IT Skin
(keratinocyte, CD66-binding peptides modulating proliferation of; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)
IT Lymphocyte
(lymphokine-activated killer cell, activation of, modulation of; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)
IT Diagnosis
(mol., CD66-binding peptides as reagents for; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)
IT Lymphocyte
(natural killer cell, activation of, modulation of; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)
IT Epithelium

(proliferation and differentiation, modulation of; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)

IT Chemotherapy
(small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)

IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)

IT DNA
Lipids, biological studies
Proteins
RNA
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapeutic, CD66-modulating peptides for use with; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)

IT Infection
(viral, CD66-binding peptides blocking cell binding for treatment of; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)

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RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence, peptide modulating CD66 function; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)

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RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence, peptide modulating CD66 function; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)

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RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence, peptide modulating CD66 function; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of

CD66 (CEACAM) family members)

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RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence, peptide modulating CD66 function; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)

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RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence, peptide modulating CD66 function; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)

IT 328079-36-3
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed protein sequence; small peptides capable of modulating the bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)

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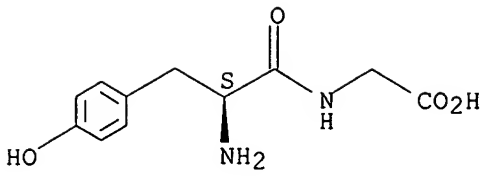
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed sequence; small peptides capable of modulating the bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)

IT **673-08-5**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence, peptide modulating CD66 function; small peptides capable of modulating bioadhesion and signal transduction functions of CD66 (CEACAM) family members)

RN 673-08-5 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L36 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2002:486119 HCAPLUS
DN 137:57584
ED Entered STN: 28 Jun 2002
TI New therapeutic uses of a SMR-1-peptide
IN Rougeot, Catherine; Rougeon, Francois
PA Institut Pasteur, Fr.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K0038-22
ICS C07K0014-575; G01N0033-50
CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 1216707	A1	20020626	EP 2000-403670	20001222 <--
EP 1216707	B1	20050209		
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PT 1216707	T	20050630	PT 2000-403670	20001222 <--
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CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
EP 1216707	ICM	A61K0038-22
	ICS	C07K0014-575; G01N0033-50
	IPCI	A61K0038-22 [ICM,6]; C07K0014-575 [ICS,6]; C07K0014-435 [ICS,6,C*]; G01N0033-50 [ICS,6]
	IPCR	A61K0038-22 [I,A]; A61K0038-22 [I,C*]
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AT 288763	IPCI	A61K0038-22 [ICM,7]; C07K0014-575 [ICS,7]; C07K0014-435 [ICS,7,C*]; G01N0033-50 [ICS,7]
PT 1216707	IPCI	A61K0038-22 [ICM,7]; C07K0014-575 [ICS,7]; C07K0014-435 [ICS,7,C*]; G01N0033-50 [ICS,7]
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	ECLA	A61K038/22
ES 2235806	IPCI	A61K0038-22 [ICM,7]; C07K0014-575 [ICS,7]; C07K0014-435 [ICS,7,C*]; G01N0033-50 [ICS,7]
	IPCR	A61K0038-22 [I,A]; A61K0038-22 [I,C*]
	ECLA	A61K038/22
CA 2431913	IPCI	A61K0038-22 [ICM,7]; G01N0033-50 [ICS,7]; C07K0014-575 [ICS,7]; C07K0014-435 [ICS,7,C*]
	IPCR	A61K0038-22 [I,A]; A61K0038-22 [I,C*]
CA 2431916	IPCI	A61K0038-22 [ICM,7]; G01N0033-50 [ICS,7]; C07K0014-575 [ICS,7]; C07K0014-435 [ICS,7,C*]
	IPCR	A61K0038-22 [I,A]; A61K0038-22 [I,C*]
WO 2002051434	IPCI	A61K0038-22 [ICM,7]
	IPCR	A61K0038-22 [I,A]; A61K0038-22 [I,C*]
	ECLA	A61K038/22
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	IPCR	A61K0038-22 [I,A]; A61K0038-22 [I,C*]
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EP 1343519	IPCI	A61K0038-22 [ICM,7]; C07K0014-575 [ICS,7]; C07K0014-435 [ICS,7,C*]; G01N0033-50 [ICS,7]
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[I,C*]; C07K0014-575 [I,A]; G01N0033-50 [I,A]; G01N0033-50 [I,C*]

JP 2004530640 IPCI A61K0038-00 [ICM,7]; A61P0001-12 [ICS,7]; A61P0001-00 [ICS,7,C*]; A61P0009-10 [ICS,7]; A61P0009-12 [ICS,7]; A61P0009-00 [ICS,7,C*]; A61P0013-02 [ICS,7]; A61P0013-00 [ICS,7,C*]; A61P0025-04 [ICS,7]; A61P0025-00 [ICS,7,C*]; A61P0029-00 [ICS,7]; A61P0031-04 [ICS,7]; A61P0031-12 [ICS,7]; A61P0031-00 [ICS,7,C*]; A61P0035-00 [ICS,7]; A61P0043-00 [ICS,7]; C12Q0001-02 [ICS,7]; G01N0033-15 [ICS,7]; G01N0033-50 [ICS,7]; G01N0033-566 [ICS,7]
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JP 2004532181 IPCI A61K0045-00 [ICM,7]; A61P0025-00 [ICS,7]; A61P0025-04 [ICS,7]; A61P0025-14 [ICS,7]; A61P0025-18 [ICS,7]; A61P0025-20 [ICS,7]; A61P0025-22 [ICS,7]; A61P0025-24 [ICS,7]; A61P0025-28 [ICS,7]; C12Q0001-02 [ICS,7]; C12Q0001-37 [ICS,7]; G01N0033-15 [ICS,7]; G01N0033-50 [ICS,7]; G01N0033-566 [ICS,7]
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ECLA A61K038/22

US 2004092486 IPCI A61K0031-66 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0038-22 [I,A]; A61K0038-22 [I,C*]
NCL 514/114.000
ECLA A61K038/22

OS MARPAT 137:57584

AB This invention relates to the therapeutic use of a SMR1-peptide or a pharmaceutically active amount of said SMR1-peptide, for the preparation of a therapeutic composition for preventing or treating diseases wherein a modulation of the activity of a membrane metallopeptidase, notably a membrane-zinc metallopeptidase, is sought, in a mammal, specifically in a human.

ST SMR1 peptide therapeutic zinc membrane metallopeptidase modulation

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(SMR1 (submandibular gland, androgen-regulated, rat-specific, 1); new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(analogs, absorption and degradation resistance enhancement by; new

therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

IT Antiarteriosclerotics
(antiatherosclerotics; new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

IT Infection
(bacterial, treatment; new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

IT Receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(for neutral endopeptidase, SMR-1 protein complex with; new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

IT Intestine, disease
(**inflammatory**, treatment; new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

IT Diuretics
(natriuretics; new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

IT Analgesia
Analgesics
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiarthritics
Antibacterial agents
Antidiarrheals
Antihypertensives
Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents
Diuresis
Diuretics
Drug screening
Human
Immunosuppressants
Immunosuppression
Mammalia
(new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

IT Enzyme kinetics
(of inhibition; new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

IT **Arthritis**
Atherosclerosis
Diarrhea
Hypertension
Inflammation
Neoplasm
(treatment; new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

IT Infection

(viral, treatment; new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

IT 153984-93-1 153984-94-2 439080-12-3 439080-13-4 439080-14-5 439080-15-6
RL: PRP (Properties)
(Unclaimed; new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1-peptide)

IT 33507-63-0, Substance P 58569-55-4, Met-enkephalin
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(hydrolysis by neutral endopeptidase of; new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

IT 131748-26-0
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibition of binding site of; new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

IT 11128-99-7, Angiotensin II
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibition of formation of; new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

IT 58-82-2, Bradykinin 85637-73-6, Atrial natriuretic peptide
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibition of inactivation of; new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

IT 15080-84-9 **21778-69-8**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(met-enkephalin metabolite; new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

IT 81669-70-7 82707-54-8, Neutral endopeptidase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

IT 15483-27-9 103745-40-0 438535-23-0 438535-24-1 438535-25-2
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(peptides containing; new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

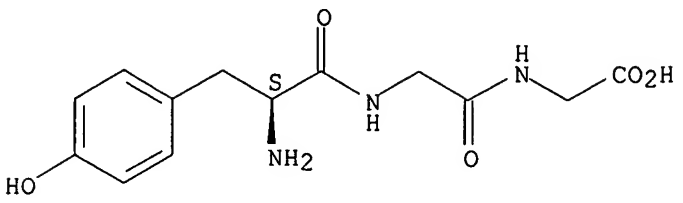
IT 439538-08-6
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed protein sequence; new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1-peptide)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Institut Pasteur; WO 9003981 A 1990 HCAPLUS
(2) Institut Pasteur; WO 9837100 A 1998 HCAPLUS
(3) Rougeot, C; PEPTIDES (NEW YORK) 2000, V21(3), P443 HCAPLUS

IT **21778-69-8**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(met-enkephalin metabolite; new therapeutic uses of a SMR-1 peptide that modulates activity of zinc membrane metallopeptidase such as neutral endopeptidase)

RN 21778-69-8 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-tyrosylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L36 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1988:466885 HCAPLUS
DN 109:66885
ED Entered STN: 02 Sep 1988
TI Treatment of autoimmune disorders with immunoamplifiers
IN Gottlieb, A. Arthur
PA Imreg, Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K0037-02
ICS A61K0035-14
CC 1-7 (Pharmacology)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 240033	A2	19871007	EP 1987-104992	19870403 <--
	EP 240033	A3	19900117		
	EP 240033	B1	19940720		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	US 4710380	A	19871201	US 1986-848210	19860404 <--
	CA 1284948	A1	19910618	CA 1987-533828	19870403 <--
PRAI	US 1986-848210	A	19860404 <--		

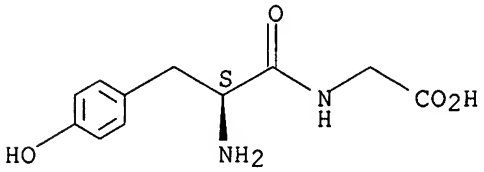
CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
EP 240033	ICM	A61K0037-02
	ICS	A61K0035-14
	IPCI	A61K0037-02 [ICM,4]; A61K0035-14 [ICS,4]
	IPCR	A61K0035-14 [I,A]; A61K0035-14 [I,C*]
US 4710380	IPCI	A61K0035-14 [ICM,4]
	IPCR	A61K0035-14 [I,A]; A61K0035-14 [I,C*]
	NCL	424/278.100; 424/810.000; 514/019.000; 514/885.000
CA 1284948	IPCI	A61K0037-02 [ICM,5]; A61K0035-14 [ICS,5]
	IPCR	A61K0035-14 [I,A]; A61K0035-14 [I,C*]

AB Rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, type 1 diabetes, and other autoimmune disorders are therapeutically treated with immune system amplifiers. Instead of further increasing the hyperactive immune response, administration of the amplifiers reduces the excessive immune responsiveness. Compns. for such administration are also described. Active rheumatoid arthritis patients with ≥14 joints actively affected were tested for immune response to phytohemagglutinin (PHA) and each showed a below-normal proliferative response. Each was then given biweekly s.c. injections of Amplifier β (amount derived from 400,000 leukocytes) 3 times. The PHA response increased with treatment. Joint pain temporarily improved with treatment and worsened after treatment was discontinued.

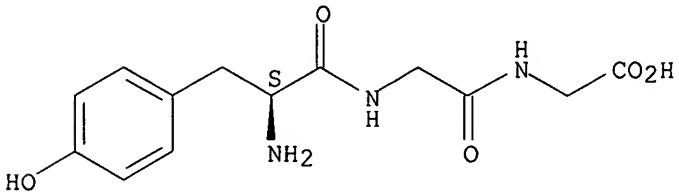
ST autoimmune disorder immunoamplifier treatment; rheumatoid arthritis immunoamplifier treatment
IT Immunostimulants
(autoimmune disorders treatment with)
IT Leukocyte
(immunoamplifier of, of human in treatment of autoimmune disorders)
IT Multiple sclerosis
Myasthenia gravis
(treatment of, with immunoamplifiers)
IT **Inflammation inhibitors**
(**antiarthritics**, immunoamplifiers, for rheumatoid arthritis treatment)
IT Disease
(autoimmune, treatment of, with immunoamplifiers)
IT Diabetes mellitus
(juvenile, treatment of, with immunoamplifiers)
IT Lupus erythematosus
(systemic, treatment of, with immunoamplifiers)
IT **673-08-5 21778-69-8**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as immunoamplifier in treatment of autoimmune disorders)
IT **673-08-5D**, derivs. **21778-69-8D**, derivs.
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as immunoamplifiers in treatment of autoimmune disorders)
IT **673-08-5 21778-69-8**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as immunoamplifier in treatment of autoimmune disorders)
RN 673-08-5 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



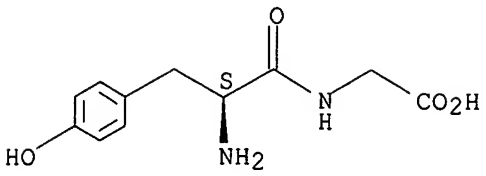
RN 21778-69-8 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-tyrosylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



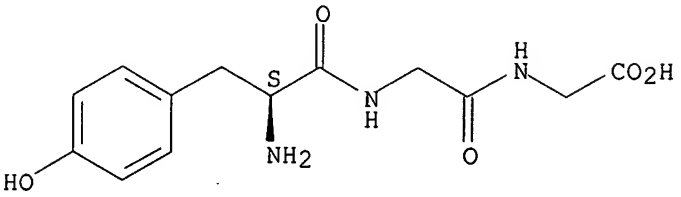
IT **673-08-5D**, derivs. **21778-69-8D**, derivs.
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as immunoamplifiers in treatment of autoimmune disorders)
RN 673-08-5 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 21778-69-8 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-tyrosylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L36 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1988:54312 HCAPLUS
DN 108:54312
ED Entered STN: 20 Feb 1988
TI Method and reagent for assay of immune function and its application in assessment of immune reserve capacity of patients with immune dysfunction
IN Gottlieb, A. Arthur
PA Imreg, Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM G01N0033-53
ICA G06M0011-02; G01N0015-14; C12Q0001-04
CC 15-1 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 14
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 238851	A2	19870930	EP 1987-102387	19870219 <--
	EP 238851	A3	19890726		
	EP 238851	B1	19921209		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	US 4778750	A	19881018	US 1986-830728	19860219 <--
	AT 83324	E	19921215	AT 1987-102387	19870219 <--
PRAI	US 1986-830728	A	19860219 <--		
	US 1986-832016	A	19860224 <--		
	EP 1987-102387	A	19870219 <--		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
EP 238851	ICM	G01N0033-53
	ICA	G06M0011-02; G01N0015-14; C12Q0001-04
	IPCI	G01N0033-53 [ICM,4]; G06M0011-02 [ICA,4]; G06M0011-00 [ICA,4,C*]; G01N0015-14 [ICA,4]; C12Q0001-04 [ICA,4]

	IPCR	G01N0033-50 [I,A]; G01N0033-50 [I,C*]; G01N0033-68 [I,A]; G01N0033-68 [I,C*]
US 4778750	IPCI	G01N0033-50 [ICM,4]; G01N0033-535 [ICS,4]; G01N0033-569 [ICS,4]; G01N0033-577 [ICS,4]
	IPCR	C12Q0001-18 [I,A]; C12Q0001-18 [I,C*]; G01N0033-50 [I,A]; G01N0033-50 [I,C*]; G01N0033-68 [I,A]; G01N0033-68 [I,C*]
	NCL	435/005.000; 435/007.240; 435/029.000; 435/974.000; 436/513.000; 436/548.000; 530/351.000
AT 83324	IPCI	G01N0033-50 [ICM,5]; G01N0033-53 [ICA,5]; G01N0033-68 [ICS,5]; C12Q0001-18 [ICS,5]
	IPCR	C12Q0001-18 [I,A]; C12Q0001-18 [I,C*]; G01N0033-50 [I,A]; G01N0033-50 [I,C*]; G01N0033-53 [N,A]; G01N0033-53 [N,C*]; G01N0033-68 [I,A]; G01N0033-68 [I,C*]

AB Methods for assaying human and mammalian immune system function involve determination of the reserve capacity of a subject's immune system to provide amplified or suppressor responses. The method is useful for titrating the dosage of agents needed to modify immune response. Peripheral blood lymphocytes, from normal healthy subjects and from AIDS or ARC (AIDS-related complex) patients, were exposed to phytohemagglutinin and an amplifier (e.g. Beta) to determine the maximum interleukin-2 (IL-2) production Beta caused a greater % of IL-2 increase in subjects with immunodeficiencies than in healthy individuals, but the total amount of IL-2 produced was less in immunodeficient subjects. The increment in IL-2 production is a measure of the reserve capacity of the test subject's cells to produce IL-2.

ST bioassay immune function amplifier

IT Immunosuppressants
(administration dosage determination of, immune reserve capacity determination in relation to)

IT Immunostimulants
(amplifiers, mitogen induced lymphocyte response enhancement with, immune system capacity determination in relation to)

IT Immunodeficiency
(complications related to management or treatment of, immune reserve capacity determination in)

IT Poison ivy
(hypernormal reaction to, treatment of, immune suppressor function determination for)

IT Blood analysis
(immune reserve capacity determination in)

IT Mitogens
(pokeweed, lymphocytes stimulation with, in immune system reserve capacity determination)

IT Immunity
(reserve capacity, determination of, reagents and method for)

IT Immunity
(auto-, disorder, treatment of, immune reserve capacity determination in)

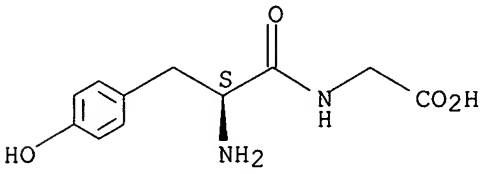
IT Lymphokines and Cytokines
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(interleukin 2, determination of, in activated lymphocytes, immune reserve capacity determination in relation to)

IT Agglutinins and Lectins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(phytohemagglutinins, lymphocyte stimulation with, in immune reserve capacity determination)

IT **Arthritis**
(rheumatoid, immune system dysfunction in, restoration of, immune

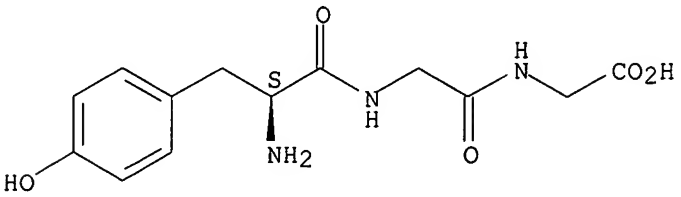
reserve capacity determination in relation to)
IT Lymphocyte
(suppressor, activation of, in immune reserve capacity determination)
IT Toxoids
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(tetanus, lymphocyte stimulation with, in immune reserve capacity determination)
IT Interferons
(γ-, determination of, in activated lymphocytes, immune reserve capacity determination in relation to)
IT **673-08-5, Tyrosylglycine 21778-69-8**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(amplifier, for immune system reserve capacity determination)
IT 11028-71-0, Concanavalin A
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as mitogen, in immune reserve capacity determination)
IT 1404-00-8, Mitomycin
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cell division inhibitor, for nonproliferating suppressor culture preparation)
IT **673-08-5, Tyrosylglycine 21778-69-8**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(amplifier, for immune system reserve capacity determination)
RN 673-08-5 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 21778-69-8 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-tyrosylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



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L48 ANSWER 1 OF 2 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
AN 84192689 EMBASE
DN 1984192689
TI Basic and regulatory mechanisms of in vitro release of met-enkephalin from the dorsal zone of the rat spinal cord.
AU Cesselin F.; Bourgoin S.; Artaud F.; Hamon M.
CS Chaire de Neuropharmacologie, Groupe NB, INSERM U. 114, College de France, F-75231 Paris Cedex 05, France
SO Journal of Neurochemistry, (1984) Vol. 43, No. 3, pp. 763-773. .
CODEN: JONRA
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal
FS 037 Drug Literature Index
029 Clinical Biochemistry
040 Drug Dependence, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
003 Endocrinology
LA English
ED Entered STN: 10 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 10 Dec 1991
AB Under control conditions, superfused slices of the dorsal half of the lumbar enlargement from adult rats released Met-enkephalin-like material (MELM) that behaved as authentic Met-enkephalin under two different chromatographic procedures (Biogel filtration, HPLC). MELM release increased markedly on exposure of slices to batrachotoxin (0.5 μM) or to an excess of K+ (28 and 56 mM instead of 5.6 mM). The K+-evoked release was totally dependent on the presence of Ca2+ in the superfusing fluid whereas the spontaneous efflux of MELM was only partially Ca2+-dependent. Further experiments performed with tissues of polyarthritic rats indicated that the increase in their MELM levels was associated with a lower fractional rate constant of MELM release, therefore suggesting that spinal Met-enkephalin turnover might be reduced in chronically suffering animals. Examination of the possible modulation of MELM release by various neuroactive compounds present within the dorsal horn revealed that cholecystokinin (10 μM), but not its desulphated derivative, substance P-sulphoxide (10 μM), and to a lesser extent substance P, enhanced the K+-evoked MELM release. In contrast, γ-aminobutyric acid (10 μM) and (-)-baclofen (1 μM) partially prevented the stimulatory effect of K+ on MELM release. Other compounds such as serotonin, somatostatin, and neurotensin altered neither the spontaneous nor the K+-evoked release of MELM.
CT Medical Descriptors:
***arthritis**
*desulfocholecystokinin
*dose response
*drug antagonism
*drug comparison
*drug elimination
*drug identification
*drug interaction
*drug isolation
*drug mechanism
*drug potentiation
*drug toxicity
*high performance liquid chromatography
*pain
***polyarthritis**
*spinal cord
*substance p sulfoxide

glycylglycylphenylalanine
metenkephalin h 3
drug analysis
drug response
intoxication
joint
nonhuman
nervous system
rat
animal cell
central nervous system
Drug Descriptors:
*4 aminobutyric acid
*albumin
*baclofen
*batrachotoxin
*bestatin
*calcium
*cholecystokinin
*metenkephalin
*potassium
*substance p
*tetrodotoxin
*thiorphan
egtazic acid
neurotensin
serotonin
somatostatin
tyrosylglycine
tyrosyltyrosine
radioisotope
RN (4 aminobutyric acid) 28805-76-7, 56-12-2; (baclofen) 1134-47-0; (batrachotoxin) 23509-16-2; (bestatin) 58970-76-6; (calcium) 7440-70-2; (cholecystokinin) 9011-97-6, 93443-27-7; (metenkephalin) 58569-55-4; (potassium) 7440-09-7; (substance p) 33507-63-0; (tetrodotoxin) 4368-28-9, 4664-41-9; (thiorphan) 76721-89-6; (egtazic acid) 67-42-5; (neurotensin) 39379-15-2; (serotonin) 50-67-9; (somatostatin) 38916-34-6, 51110-01-1; (**tyrosylglycine**) **673-08-5**; (tyrosyltyrosine) 1050-28-8
CN Lioresal
CO Amersham (United Kingdom); Ciba geigy; Peninsula (United States); Sigma (United States)

L48 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN
AN 86114750 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 3910797
TI Relationship between enkephalinase inhibition of thiorphan in vivo and its analgesic activity.
AU Hachisu M; Takahashi H; Hiranuma T; Shibazaki Y; Murata S
SO Journal of pharmacobio-dynamics, **(1985 Sep)** Vol. 8, No. 9, pp. 701-10.
Journal code: 7901854. ISSN: 0386-846X.
CY Japan
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198603
ED Entered STN: 21 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 2000
Entered Medline: 7 Mar 1986
AB The relationship between enkephalinase inhibition by thiorphan in vivo and

analgesic activity in nociceptive tests was studied. The analgesic activity of thiorphan in various nociceptive tests was compared with that of a narcotic analgesic, morphine and antipyretic analgesic, antipyrine. Tail-flick test revealed that thiorphan applied intracerebroventricularly (i.c.v.) or intraperitoneally (i.p.) in rats markedly potentiated the analgesic activity of [D-Ala2, Met5]-enkephalin administered i.c.v. The amount of thiorphan in the mouse brain and the fragments of Met-enkephalin degraded by brain homogenate were assayed after intraperitoneal administration of 300 mg/kg thiorphan. The concentration of thiorphan in the brain arised to 18.2 +/- 2.4 nmol/g brain 30 min after intraperitoneal administration of thiorphan and then it quickly disappeared from the brain. As to the fragments of Met-enkephalin degraded by brain homogenate after i.p. administration of thiorphan, the concentration of tyrosine and **tyrosyl-glycine** (Tyr-Gly) was the same as that of the vehicle control, whereas only the amount of **tyrosyl-glycyl-glycine** (Tyr-Gly-Gly) decreased to 21.5% of the control value after 30 min, and then it recovered to 75% after 180 min. Thus, thiorphan inhibited enkephalinase activity alone demonstrating selective activity. Thiorphan at doses of 30-300 mg/kg demonstrated analgesic activity in the nociceptive tests of acetic acid writhing, hot-plate and tail-flick, whereas it did not have any activity in the tail-pinch test. Morphine showed analgesic activity in the four nociceptive tests employed. Antipyrine showed analgesic activity in three nociceptive tests but not in the tail-flick test. The dose response curves for morphine and antipyrine were parallel. The slope of the dose response curve for thiorphan, however, was shallower than those for two reference analgesics used. The role of main enkephalin degrading enzymes in the brain was discussed with respect to the analgesic action of thiorphan and its concentration in the brain.

CT Check Tags: Male
*Amino Acids, Sulfur: PD, pharmacology
Animals
***Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal**
Antipyrine: PD, pharmacology
Brain: EN, enzymology
Dose-Response Relationship, Drug
Injections, Intraventricular
Mice
Morphine: PD, pharmacology
Neprilysin
Nerve Tissue Proteins: ME, metabolism
Nociceptors: DE, drug effects
*Protease Inhibitors
*Protease Inhibitors: PD, pharmacology
Rats
Rats, Inbred Strains
Reaction Time: DE, drug effects
Thiopronine: AA, analogs & derivatives
*Thiopronine: PD, pharmacology
Thiorphan

RN 1953-02-2 (Thiopronine); 57-27-2 (Morphine); 60-80-0 (Antipyrine); 76721-89-6 (Thiorphan)

CN 0 (Amino Acids, Sulfur); 0 (Anti-**Inflammatory** Agents, Non-Steroidal); 0 (Nerve Tissue Proteins); 0 (Protease Inhibitors); EC 3.4.24.11 (Neprilysin)

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FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 12 July 2006 (20060712/ED)

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L52 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1981:217926 BIOSIS
DN PREV198172002910; BA72:2910
TI CHARACTERIZATION OF IMMUNOGENIC PROPERTIES OF HAPTENATED LIPOSOMAL MODEL MEMBRANES IN MICE 2. INDUCTION OF DELAYED TYPE HYPER SENSITIVITY.
AU VAN HOUTE A J [Reprint author]; SNIPPE H; PEULEN G T M; WILLERS J M N
CS DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOL, LAB OF MICROBIOL, CATHARIJNESINGEL 59, 3511 GG UTRECHT, THE NETHERLANDS
SO Immunology, (**1981**) Vol. 42, No. 1, pp. 165-174.
CODEN: IMMUAM. ISSN: 0019-2805.
DT Article
FS BA
LA ENGLISH
AB Delayed-type hypersensitivity (DH) induction in the mouse and guinea-pig to haptenated liposomes is described. The tripeptide-enlarged hapten 3-(p-azobenzenearsonate)-N-acetyl-L-**tyrosylglycylglycine** (A) was coupled to phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) and incorporated into liposomal membranes (A-PE-liposomes). In mice DH was measured as footpad swelling and in guinea pigs by skin testing. To induce hapten A-specific DH in mice with A-PE-liposomes the application of the cationic, surface-active lipid, dimethyl dioctadecyl ammonium bromide (DDA) was necessary. The use of Freund's complete adjuvant (FCA) did not result in the DH induction to hapten A. In guinea-pigs FCA and DDA had equally good adjuvant properties in DH induction. The time course of the DH and the optimal time interval between immunization and elicitation were determined for the mouse system. The effect of dose and epitope density was studied in that system. Cyclophosphamide treatment, before immunizing mice with A-PE-liposomes and DDA, resulted in greatly impaired DH, probably cuased by the short lifetime of liposome integrity after i.c. administration to mice. Apparently hapten A presentation in a liposomal or micellar structure is required to induce a cellular immune response to this hapten in mice.
CC Cytology - Animal 02506
Comparative biochemistry 10010
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biochemistry studies - Lipids 10066
Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates 10068
Biophysics - Membrane phenomena 10508
Chordate body regions - Extremities 11318
Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease 12508
Blood - Lymphatic tissue and reticuloendothelial system 15008
Integumentary system - General and methods 18501
Pharmacology - Drug metabolism and metabolic stimulators 22003
Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy 22018
Routes of immunization, infection and therapy 22100
Neoplasms - Therapeutic agents and therapy 24008
Physiology and biochemistry of bacteria 31000
Immunology - General and methods 34502
Immunology - Bacterial, viral and fungal 34504
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508

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     Allergy   35500
     Chemotherapy - General, methods and metabolism   38502
IT   Major Concepts
        Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport
        and Circulation); Cell Biology; Immune System (Chemical Coordination
        and Homeostasis)
IT   Miscellaneous Descriptors
        MOUSE GUINEA-PIG CYCLO PHOSPHAMIDE IMMUNOLOGIC-DRUG FOOT PAD SWELLING
        SKIN TESTS FREUNDS COMPLETE ADJUVANT DOSE EFFECT EPITOPE DENSITY
        MICELLAR STRUCTURE CELLULAR IMMUNE RESPONSE
ORGN Classifier
        Mycobacteriaceae   08881
     Super Taxa
        Mycobacteria; Actinomycetes and Related Organisms; Eubacteria;
        Bacteria; Microorganisms
     Taxa Notes
        Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms
ORGN Classifier
        Caviidae   86300
     Super Taxa
        Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
     Taxa Notes
        Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals,
        Rodents, Vertebrates
ORGN Classifier
        Muridae   86375
     Super Taxa
        Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
     Taxa Notes
        Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals,
        Rodents, Vertebrates
RN   50-18-0 (CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE)


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FILE LAST UPDATED:          14 JUL 2006      <20060714/UP>
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=> d all abeq tech abex l69
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L69 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2004-676214 [66] WPIX
DNC C2004-241003
TI Controlling chronic inflammation and associated symptoms e.g. hypertension involves administration of composition comprising **tyrosine-glycine** product, **tyrosine-glycine-glycine** product, and **leukocyte dialysate subfraction.**
DC B04
IN **GOTTLIEB, M S**
PA (GOTT-I) GOTTLIEB M S
CYC 1
PI US 2004186059 A1 20040923 (200466)* 9 A61K038-05 <--
ADT US 2004186059 A1 Provisional US 2003-455881P 20030320, US 2004-804954 20040319
PRAI US 2003-455881P 20030320; US 2004-804954 20040319
IC ICM **A61K038-05**
AB US2004186059 A UPAB: 20041015
NOVELTY - Controlling, mitigating, and preventing chronic inflammation and associated symptom involves administration of a composition comprising **tyrosine-glycine** product, **tyrosine-glycine-glycine** product, and/or purified **leukocyte dialysate subfraction.**

ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; Anorectic; Cytostatic; Cardiant; Antidiabetic; Hypotensive; Antilipemic.

The efficacy of leukocyte-derived immunoregulator that contained **Tyr-Gly** and **Tyr-Gly-Gly**, to regulate blood glucose level was evaluated in patients suffering from HIV. The patients were treated with the immuneregulator (test) or placebo (control). Analysis of blood samples showed the mean change in glucose level of -5.67/7.99; and the mean change in blood platelet count (multiply 103) of -1.81/8.76 in test/control groups respectively. The results showed that the immuneregulator controlled blood level as well as platelet level efficiently.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Immune system regulator.

USE - For controlling and preventing chronic inflammation (evidenced by elevated levels of C-reactive protein, serum fibrinogen, platelet count, platelet activity, blood glucose) in individuals suffering from metabolic syndrome (e.g. abdominal obesity, insulin resistance, hypertension, atherogenic dyslipidemia or impaired glucose tolerance, proinflammatory state or prothrombotic state); for deferring the progression of individuals from the metabolic syndrome (e.g. diabetes mellitus, coronary heart disease and cancer); and for preventing the development of inflammation-related sequelae after exposure to liquid or vapors containing organic solvents or hydrocarbon fuels, or to environmental toxins capable of provoking chronic inflammation (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The peptides are effective immune regulators; and control aspects of metabolism as well as diseases before the development of various metabolic disorders.

Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B04-F04; **B14-C03**; B14-E12; B14-F01E; B14-F02B; B14-H01; B14-S04
ABEX UPTX: 20041015
ADMINISTRATION - Administration is sublingually.
No dosage given.

EXAMPLE - No relevant example given.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:11:19 ON 19 JUL 2006)
               SET COST OFF

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:11:28 ON 19 JUL 2006
               E GOTTLIEB/AU
L1             1 S E3
               E GOTTLIEB M/AU
L2           113 S E3,E8,E16
L3             2 S US20040186059/PN OR (US2004-804954# OR US2003-455881#)/AP,PRN
L4             1 S L3 NOT APPARATUS/TI

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:13:19 ON 19 JUL 2006
L5             1 S 673-08-5
               E C11H14N2O4/MF
L6             9 S E3 AND 46.150.18/RID AND 1/NR AND GLYC? AND TYROS?
L7             4 S L6 AND GLYCINE
L8             3 S L7 NOT TYROSINE/INS.HP
L9             3 S L5,L8
L10            1 S 21778-69-8
               E C13H17N3O5/MF
L11            6 S E3 AND 46.150.18/RID AND 1/NR AND GLYCINE AND TYROS?
L12            3 S L11 AND TYROSYLGLYCYL
L13            2 S L12 NOT 13C
L14            2 S L10,L13
L15            5 S L9,L14
               SEL RN
L16            7 S E1-E5/CRN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:19:52 ON 19 JUL 2006
L17          536 S L15 OR L16
L18          157 S TYROSYLGLYCYLGLYCINE OR TYROSYLGLYCINE
L19            0 S NSC89184 OR NSC()(89184 OR 89 184)
L20           36 S TYROSYL()(GLYCYLGLYCINE OR GLYCINE OR GLYCYL GLYCINE)
L21          634 S L17-L20
L22            2 S L1,L2,L4 AND L21
L23            1 S PURIFIED LEUKOCYTE DIALYZATE SUBFRACTION
L24            1 S LEUKOCYTE?/CW,CT (L) DIALYZAT?(L)SUBFRACTION?
L25            2 S L22-L24
L26            6 S L21 AND ?INFLAM?
               E INFLAMMATION/CT
L27       146044 S E3+OLD,NT
               E E3+ALL
L28        36542 S E24+OLD,NT OR E26+OLD,NT OR E27+OLD,NT
               E E25+ALL
L29        66603 S E3-E5
L30        11149 S E12,E13
               E E12+ALL
L31         1449 S E5
               E E9+ALL
L32        34550 S E6+OLD,NT
L33         1999 S E20+OLD,NT
               E INFLAMMATION/CT
               E E3+ALL
               E E25+ALL
               E E5+ALL
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L34           6 S L21 AND L27-L33
L35           7 S L26,L34
L36           5 S L35 AND (PY<=2003 OR PRY<=2003 OR AY<=2003)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:28:25 ON 19 JUL 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:28:59 ON 19 JUL 2006
L37           2 S L35 NOT L36

     FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 11:29:39 ON 19 JUL 2006
L38          76 S L21
L39          68 S L38 AND PY<=2003
L40           0 S L38 AND GOTTLIEB M?/AU
L41           0 S L39 AND ?INFLAMM?
L42           0 S L39 AND (CRP OR C REACTIVE PROTEIN)
                E INFLAMMATION/CT
L43           1 S L39 AND E3+NT

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:33:01 ON 19 JUL 2006
L44          65 S L21
L45          61 S L44 AND PY<=2003
L46           1 S L45 AND ?INFLAM?
                E INFLAMMATION/CT
L47           0 S L45 AND (E3+NT OR E4+NT)

     FILE 'EMBASE, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:34:23 ON 19 JUL 2006
L48           2 DUP REM L43 L46 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

     FILE 'EMBASE, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:34:33 ON 19 JUL 2006

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:34:39 ON 19 JUL 2006
L49          55 S L21
L50          52 S L49 AND PY<=2003
L51           0 S L50 AND ?INFLAM?
L52           1 S L50 AND 12508/CC

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 11:35:17 ON 19 JUL 2006
L53          18 S L18 OR L19 OR L20 OR L23
L54           1 S L4
                E GOTTLIEB/AU
                E GOTTLIEB M/AU
L55          54 S E3-E8
L56           0 S L53 AND L54,L55
L57        1015 S TYR GLY OR TYR GLY GLY
L58         147 S YG OR YGG
L59        1175 S L53,L57,L58
L60           1 S L55 AND L59
L61        1215 S L59 OR TYROSINE GLYCINE OR TYROSINE GLYCINE GLYCINE OR (LEUKO
L62         134 S L61 AND (B14-C03 OR C14-C03 OR B12-D07 OR C12-D07)/MC
L63         124 S L62 AND P42?/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
L64          39 S L62 AND A61P029/IPC,IC,ICM,ICS,ICA,ICI
L65         134 S L62-L64
L66           7 S L65 AND (A61K038-05 OR A61K038-06)/IPC,IC,ICM,ICS,ICA,ICI
L67           1 S L55 AND L61
L68           7 S L66,L67
L69           1 S L68 AND L55

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:46:31 ON 19 JUL 2006

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 11:46:48 ON 19 JUL 2006
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